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which would make a useful and enjoyable present.

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inventory, we have taken to account all odd lots and small quantities at

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DID YOU EVER Eat a Cracker as good as the

THE WHEN'S NURSERY RHYMES. THE KING OF OO-RINKTUM-JING. But me, and you, and Mother Dainty Baby Austin! Can stay with Baby-brother, Your Daddy's gone to Boston, And sing of the King To see the King Of Oo-Rinktum-Jing Of Oo-Binktum-Jing, And laugh at one-another! And the whale he rode acrost on! So what cares Baby Austin Boaton town's a city,-WHEN Daddy HAS gone to Boston But oh! its such a pity! To see the King They'll greet the King Of Oo-Hinktum-Jing Of Oo-Rinktum-Jing And the whale he rode acrost onl With never a nursery ditty!

Warmer; fair weather.

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OLDEST PREACHER IN INDIANA.

Long and Valuable Services of Rev. William McCoy, the Baptist Minister.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SALEM, Ind. Dec. 28 .- Rev. William Mc-Coy, of New Philadelphia, preached his farewell sermon at the Mill Creek Baptist Church, four miles west of Salem, this morning, after a continuous pastorate over this charge of forty-seven years. His resignation was offered thirty days ago and was accepted yesterday. There was a large crowd in attendance, people coming in sleighs, wagons and buggies from all over the county. The services were very interesting and appropriate. An interesting sketch of the work of the church was prepared and read by the retiring pastor.

The old pioneer preachers of Indiana are nearly all gone. Here and there one still survives to link this generation to the past. The work that they did can never be estimated. They penetrated the wilderness with enduring courage, and where settlers could be gathered together preached to them the gospel. The stable loyalty and morality of the people are due in a large degree to the labors of these self-sacrificing missionaries.

of these self-sacrificing missionaries.

One of the missionaries of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was Rev. William McCoy, now residing in New Philadelphia, Washington county, this State. Mr. McCoy is seventy-six years of age, having been born near Sellersburg, Clark county, in 1814. He is, no doubt, the longest-settled pastor of any denomination in Indiana, and probably in the United States. He was ordained to the gospel ministry at Salem in 1843. He immediately took pastoral charge of the churches at New Philadelphia and Mill Creek, the latter a wealthy farming community near Salem. He has held the pastorate of these churches continuously since that time, preaching to each one Sunday in each month. Mr. McCoy, or "Old Uncle Billie," as he has been called for a generation past, was remarkable for keeping his appointments without regard to weather or anything else. In the whole forty-seven years of his ministry at Mill Creek he has missed but five regular appointments. To-day, Sunday, Dec. 28, he preached his farewell sermon at that place and closed his pastorate. He atill remains as pastor at Naw sermon at that place and closed his pastor ate. He still remains as pastor at New Philadelphia, and will no doubt do so as long as he lives.

Besides preaching at the churches named he has had pastoral care of twelve other churches at different times, preaching to them once a month, according to the custom of the Baptist churches in the country communities. He was pastor of the Salem communities. He was paster of the Salem church for twenty-five consecutive years. He has never missed a meeting of the Bethel Association, of which his churches were members, for fifty-three years. For a large part of this time he has been either moderator or clerk of the body. Brother McCoy has seen the fruits of his ministry. A wonderful change in the sentiment of the people has taken place. When he first came to Salem a young man the sale of intoxicants was respectable and in the "coffee-houses," as saloons were, then called, hymn-books, Bible and whisky were sold over the same counter.

over the same counter.

Many hundred converts have been buried beneath the baptismal waters by Brother McCoy, and hundreds of couples have been bound together for life in matrimonial bonds by his words. He still enjoys a vigorous old age, and is actively engaged in ministerial work, holding revival services in Washington and adjoining counties. He was married Oct. 1, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth A. Roe, near Lexington, Scott county. He is the father of five children, now living, one of whom is Rev. John E. McCoy, well known as the "singing preacher." No man in all southern Indiana is more widely known or better beloved than Father William McCoy. The people of Mill Creek part with him with reluctance, as he has been their spiritnal leader so many years. But age and the over the same counter. ual leader so many years. But age and the distance he has to travel compels the step. They will aid in his support as long as he

A Little Wanderer Perishes. NESS CITY, Kan., Dec. 28.—Friday morning the little three-year-old daughter of Dr. R. A. Barker, wandered away from the house of friends near Beeler, eighteen miles west of here. The alarm was given, and, notwithstanding the fact that the prairies were covered with volunteer hunters, the child was not found until this morning, dead. It perished from cold and hunger. It had wendered a distance of ten miles, and had died from cold and hunger. The sad death of her child is a severe blow to the mother, whose husband is serving time in the penitentiary.

Enforcing a Quarantine with Guns. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—The officials of the Southern Pacific railway here declare that when the commissioners of Fort Bend county quarantined against Houston on account of small-pox, the railroad authorities were not notified in any manner, and even the station agents knew nothing of it. Passengers arriving to-day report lively times at Richmond, Stafford, Rosenberg and other stations in their contract. and other stations in that section. Those who wished to get off were met by armed men, who compelled them to remain on the train. The mails were delivered.

Senator Edmunds's Reasons for Favoring Adoption of a Closure Resolution.

He Thinks the Proposition Constitutional and that Legislation Should Not Be Endangered by an Obstructive Minority.

Political Influence of No Value in Securing Adjustment of Pension Claims.

Commissioner Raum Says the Rules of the Bureau Will Be Strictly Adhered To-Troublesome Problem-Congressmen with Ideas.

THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Edmunds Says It Should Be Adopted if the Senate Wants to Do Business.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- It is the general impression that there will not be a quorum present in either house of Congress for the the purpose of doing any real business until after this week. Some speeches, however, are expected in the Senate on the elections bill, and it is not altogether improbable that Senator Edmunds will open the talk in favor of changing the rules so as to limit debate on propositions and secure a vote whenever the majority desire. In an interview to-day Senator Edmunds not only declared the closure resolution constitutional and proper, but the step necessary to make the Senate a business body. However, he refuses to say that he believes the resolution will be adopted, and some persons are construing his refusal to make a favorable prediction as to the outcome of the proposition when pressed to do so as an indication that he does not believe it will pass. Mr. Edmunds is probably the slowest man in the Senate to announce his opinion upon any measure, and it is not likely that he was ever heard to say any measure would be passed or defeated. There are few men on the Republican side of the Senate who will venture an opinion on the outcome of the elections or financial bill or the closure resolution. A very lively time is anticipated upon all of these in any event. There are less than fifty real working days left of this session, and about a dozen appropriation bills to pass. These, it is estimated, will consume over half of the remaining days of the session, leaving no time for extended contentions in any direction.

no time for extended contentions in any direction.

In the interview alluded to above Senator Edmunds says: "The Constitution provides, and every constitution of a government that is to be carried on must so provide, that the majority of any legislative body has to do its business. It necessarily implies that no minority, whether of one or any other number, should or could unduly obstruct the expression of the will of the majority. It is not a question of whether a particular measure should be passed or defeated, but it is a question whether the majority of a legislative body can have power to come to the disbody can have power to come to the dis-position of any subject that is before it otherwise than at the will of a minority composed of one or more. In times of extreme public danger every lover of his country would agree that a traitorous minority should not have the power, and could not if there be anything in the power of majorities, to indefinitely delay the action which the emergency might require to be made, a find sometimes happened. The just liberty of debate by every representative erty of debate by every representative of a constituency, whether the whole people of a State or the people of a congressional district, ought to be continuously maintained. But liberty of debate is one thing, and liberty of obstruction, and preventing a legislative body coming to any resolution whatever upon the subject before it, is quite another.

WHAT THE RULE PROVIDES FOR. "The rule is not to compel a particular determination of any question. It is a rule to provide that after what the majority consider to be a reasonable universal debate, that majority, whatever has been its opinion in respect of the disposition to be made of the measure, shall be enabled to dispose of it one way or the other, leaving every member of the body the right to express his own opinion upon it within a given time. How any man of any party can find fault with such a provision, I am unable to understand.

"The common parliamentary law," said Mr. Edmunds, taking a small volume from his desk, "is based upon the considerations I first mentioned—that a parliamentary body must be able to act, not in a particular way, but to act in one way or the other in spite of the determination of any minor-ity of its members that it should not act

"Do you favor the closing of debate by a demand for the previous question?" "No; I have always been and am still opmestion, as it has been within recent years instituted—that is, a previous question which instantly terminates discussion; or if any time be given, puts the power of giv-ing members of a legislative body a right to speak at all into the hands of the manto speak at all into the hands of the managing members of a committee or of a presiding officer. The proposed rule precludes such a possibility. I think, with a Senate of more than eighty members, that if such a rule had been proposed when no serious questions were pending or foreseen as immediate, it would have received almost unanimous approval."

"Do you believe that the country will sustain the Republicans in passing such a rule, overturning the precedents of the Senate, for the sake of passing a bill?"

"I have to say, in the first place," replied Mr. Edmunds deliberately, "that what the country, with the information that it secures from partisan newspapers of all kinds.

cures from partisan newspapers of all kinds, may think in respect to the propriety of such a rule is entirely immaterial to me, in the sense of affecting my conduct what I think is my duty in the

my conduct what I think is my duty in the promotion of the general public interest. I am sure that the country, when it understands the force of such a rule—that it means that the representatives of the country have the power to do what the country thinks ought to be done, one way or the other, after every member of the minority shall have had the opportunity to state his views—will be more than satisfied that its representatives of people and States in the Senate have done a wise and right thing."

WILL MAKE NO EXCEPTIONS. The Pension Commissioner Says All Claimants Will Be Treated Alike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- From the number of requests being received by Senators and members to have pension cases made special, it would appear that the oft-repeated rules of the Pension Office are either not understood by applicants, or, being understood, are disregarded, under the impression that the request of a Republican member of Congress will get any favor. The Commissioner of Pensions says he will not make exceptions to the rules he has adopted and which have governed the office for several months, and to-day he repeated the statement that it was an absolute waste of time for any applicant to address members of Congress or Senators, Cabinet officers, politicians or anybody else, unless the rules are complied with, and whenever the rules are complied with, and whenever and wherever they are complied with the applicants will receive more prompt attention by addressing the Pension Office direct, as letters sent men in Congress necessarily create some delay, and letters sent to the Pension Office in the first instance by the applicant are answered as quickly as those transmitted through public men.

The Commissioner of Pensions, after reiterating the fact that the services of pen-

sion agents are no longer necessary, calls special attention to the following rule of the office, which, he says, is never departed from for anybody, and he adds that the country newspapers, which reach directly so many pension claimants in person, would render a great service by reprinting:

render a great service by reprinting:

It is manifest that the expedition of one claim must be at the cost of delay to others, and therefore the discretion which is lodged in the Commissioner must be exercised with reason and judgment.

To justify the Commissioner in making a claim special, it is necessary that such a condition of the claimant shall be shown to exist as will satisfy those whose claims will be put back by this action. The rule is therefore adopted that, to warrant making a claim special and have it considered out of its proper order it must be shown that the claimant is unable to earn a living and is in destitute circumstances or that the claimant is sick and in danger of immediate death.

These statements must be verified by the oath of the claimant making them or of some reputable party acting for him.

There are now recorded at the Pension

There are now recorded at the Pension Office about 1,100,000 claims, of which in round figures 350,000 are duplicates, claimants having renewed their old claims under the recent dependent pension law. It can readily be seen that to undertake to make special any considerable number of these cases, upon political or other influence, would work great injustice to the humble citizen who has not the influence to command. So the determination was some time ago reached that all claimants would be treated alike, except where their circumstances recommend cept where their circumstances recommend exceptional action, and for these cases the rule quoted above was formulated. It is strictly obeyed. The most influential Republican Senator or Representative is un-

publican Senator or Representative is unable to get a case made special except he conforms to the requirements of this rule.

One is frequently amazed at the threats which are made by some pension claimants. They threaten to vote the Democratic ticket if their cases are not made special or there is not more liberal pension laws enacted. Such persons would simply kill the goose that lays the golden egg. If the Democratic party had its way there would be no pensions paid at all. It was only the other day that the Democrats in the House fought the consideration of the general pension appropriation bill. Had it not passed the payment of pensions would have been suspended. The Democrats refused to pass any general pension bill under President Cleveland, and it was frequently stated that the latter and it was frequently stated that the latter would have vetoed it had one been passed. It is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party to raise money with which pensions are paid, if paid at all, by direct taxation. This is for the purpose of making pensions obnoxious to tax-payers and bringing about the repeal of all pension laws.

Further than this, it is well known now, and is daily admitted by Republican Senators and Representatives from several Eastern States, that many thousands of votes were cast against Republican candidates in New England—probably enough to account for all the Republican Congressmen defeated—because of the liberal pension legislation enacted by the present Congress. The Democratic ranks in New England are receiving daily so many accessions from the anti-pension element of the various parties that it will cause no surprise at all parties that it will cause no surprise at all if one of the principal planks in the Demo-cratic national platform in 1892 is for the repeal of certain, if not all the general pen-

PENSION OFFICIALS IN A DILEMMA.

Bothered to Know What to Do with Claims of Men Who Served in the Rebel Army. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-A pension problem has arisen under the new law of last June. The act grants pensions to soldiers who served ninety days and are now disabled from earning support, provided they were honorably discharged. The officials of the Pension Office were of the opinion that the act of June 27, 1890, did not include soldiers who had been in the confederate service, as the act is silent in regard to this class of pensioners; neither does it repeal Section 4716 or wind up with the usual saving clause up with the usual saving clause—all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. The question was referred to Assistant Secretary Bussey, who decided that claimants who served in the confederate army prior to enlistment in the United States service are entitled under the act of June 27, 1890, and are placed on the same footing as all other Union soldiers. Some of the official minds of the Pension Bureau are bothered to know what to do with those that were wounded while in the confederate service. The only restriction that the act of June 27, 1890, makes is that the disabilities must not be the result of the soldier's own vicious habits.

CONGRESSMEN WITH HOBBIES.

They Often Defeat Needed Legislation by Sticking to Their Impracticable Ideas. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- It is very provoking to note the disposition of men in Congress to stop needed and universally demanded legislation simply that a hobby of an individual may be carried out. A general financial bill could have gone through both branches of Congress some weeks since had it not been for the demand of a number of Senators that certain individual ideas should be recognized. This trouble does not rest alone with the free-silver advocates. There are men who have all sorts able-which they want to see upon the statute books of the federal government, and they have insisted upon engrafting their ideas. It is believed that there will be no financial legislation, and if the cau-cus bill should fail it will be on account of the t willingness of Senators to yield from individual hobbies that the wish of the masses may be fulfilled. There are a number of Senators who think the bonded indebtedness of the government should be refunded, and they are constantly agitating the question of the issuance of a two-per-cent bond. Other Senators have various ideas about banking which they insist shall be given recognition. Nearly every Senator has his individual idea about silver and he is unwilling to let any financial measure go through unless something is done for

There has been a great need for the reor-ganization of the army for many years. There is not an officer or a man in the army who will not say our present organization is very lame, even for the skeleton of an army in civil life. Senator Manderson and Senator Hawley and others have proposed reorganization schemes, but they have been defeated because some man who never smelled powder in war nor read a page of war history for practical purposes has an idea which he insists shall be engrafted upon any bill looking toward the reorganization of the army. The consequence has been that all propositions of this character have been loaded down with impracticable ideas. This seems to be a time calling for self-abnegation—action from Senators upon the practical propositions of others. It also seems a time when each individual Senator feels called upon to promulgate and urge his own ideas to the detriment of everything else.

Hungry Alabama Miners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At the meeting of the Central Labor Federation to-day a dis-patch was received from Patrick McBride, representative of the miners on strike in Alabama, stating that before the end of the year the miners would be suffering from hunger. A committee was appointed to collect funds for their relief. Another committee was appointed to prepare a plan for raising a great strike-fund in aid of the

Will Freeze Out Toledo.

Toledo, O., Dec. 28.—Allen W Thurman, president of the American Association, and Mr. Von der Ahe arrived here to-night, to confer with President Ketchum, of the Toledo club, with a view to getting Toledo ont of the Association. The conference will take place to-morrow. They will propose that Toledo withdraw peaceably, and intimate that if Ketchum declines Toledo will be squeezed out in some other way.

Louisiana Lottery President Dead. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28. - Dr. M. A Dauphin, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, for twenty years president of the Louisiana Lottery Company, died at his residence in this city this afternoon, aged fifty-three

VICTIMS OF CLEVELAND'S HATE

Protection Democrats Retired to Private Life Through Grover's Influence.

None of Randall's Supporters or These Who Voted Against the Mills Free-Trade Bills Allowed to Retain Seats in Congress.

Unwarranted Criticisms on the Customs of Society Leaders at the Capital.

What Leading Ladies Have Done Toward Restricting the Use of Intoxicants-Proposed World's Fair Envoys to Sister Republica.

PROTECTION DEMOCRATS.

All Retired to Private Life at the Behest of Ex-President Cleveland.

Secial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-A near friend of Senator Carlisle has been looking up the old Congressional Records to see what has become of the protection Democrats who used to rally around Samuel J. Randall. He has found that when the next Congress assembles there will hardly be a single remnant of the once formidable Randall wing. Little by little the protection Demcrat has been weeded out until the party in the Senate and in the House are now almost a unit behind the Carlisle-Mills doctrine. The gradual extinction of the protection Democrat is best shown by the record of votes on the speakership contest between Randall and Carlisle. Randall made a very strong showing in that fight, and all those who voted for him were considered as favorable to vania idea of protection. But Senator Carlisle's friend, who examined the record, says that out of the many who voted for Randall not a single man has survived politically. One after another they went down at the polls until every man who veted for Randall is now politically dead. The same was found to be true of those who veted against the Morrison bill. Their constituents have retired them. It is also true to a very considerable extent of those who voted against the first and second Mills bills. Frank Lawler, of Chicago, is one of the last of the old Randall Democrats to be retired. In the gradual extermination of this wing President Cleveland took an active part, which is recalled in connection with his recent dent Cleveland took an active part, which is recalled in connection with his recent speech at the reform banquet in New York city. He practically black-listed every man who voted against the Mills bill. Randall and Sowden, of Pennsylvania, were cut off from all their patronage, and Cleveland even vetoed a petty postoffice measure in which Sowden was interested. The loss tof the postoffice in Sowden's own town and the conspicuous way in which Cleveland turned down the anti-tariff re-Cleveland turned down the anti-tariff re-formers were the final moves toward exterminating the old protection Democrat.

INTOXICANTS AT THE CAPITAL, Their Use Discouraged by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Other Leaders of Society.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-It appears that Representative Cutcheon, of Michigan, has really stirred up a veritable hornet's nest by the accusation he made against the social customs of Washington in an address he delivered on temperance at the Western Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening and mentioned in these dispatches last week. The statement General Cutcheon made was that the social customs of Washington were responsible for much of the evil resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. Inquiry revealed the fact that, so far as the present political regime is concerned, the statement is unwarranted. Today's Post says on the subject: "The fact that the present administration is known not only in Washington, but to the world at large, as an abstemious administration, goes to prove that not only is the chief magistrate vitally interested in the question discussed at length by Representative Cutcheon, but this interest is shared by Mrs. Harrison and the wives of the Cabinet officers. Mrs. Harrison's views on Cabinet officers. Mrs. Harrison's views on the subject of temperance are of the most pronounced character, and though the subject is one on which she has persistently refused to be interviewed since her residence in the White House, yet it is one on which, to her intimate friends, she never hesitates to express her opinion. Personally Mrs. Harrison never touches punch, wine or light of any description and could liquor of any description, and could her private wishes he carried out in state dinners the only liquid served would be apollinairis water. In this matter, however, she bends to publicopinion, and, putting her own feeling in the background, has the regulation number of wines served at those ceremonies. On the President's private table wine is never served. Indeed, so rigid is the rule in this respect that the use of liquor is never allowed in the preparation of a dish, unless it would otherwise prove absolutely unpalatable. On Christmas day the plum pudding was served decorated with a sprig of holly, but the old-fashioned way of lighting it was

"Mrs. Morton never serves anything in the nature of an intoxicant at her Wednesday afternoon receptions. For those who do not care for hot tea and chocolate there is always prepared a large bowl of cafe frappe. At her evening card receptions, frappe. At her evening card receptions, however, when the company is smaller than when the general public is admitted, as is the case on Wednesdays, a bowl of punch is placed at one side of the square entrance hall. Mrs. Morton is an abstemious woman and though declining to prescribe any set course of actions for others, is personally opposed to the indiscriminate serving of punch at afternoon receptions or indulging in wines at luncheons and dinners. Postmaster-general and Mrs. Wanamaker have found an agreeable substitute maker have found an agreeable substitute for punch in a fragrant compound of orangeade and fresh strawberries."

The Post continues a report of its investi-gation throughout the Cabinet homes and those of the principal office-holders, and concludes that this is a model of temperance regime.

CHARGES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES. Instances Where Rates Are Higher for a Short Distance than for a Long One. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The fact that the Fifty-second Congress will be crowded with men who owe their election to the Farmers' Alliance movement is likely to lead to several very important amendments to the interstate-commerce law. Up to the present time the express companies have not been brought within the provisions of this act, owing to the construction of the same by the Board of Interstate-commerce Commissioners, and the result is that the long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate-commerce act has no terrors for the express companies. During the past week, when so many members have been compelled to remember friends with Christmas presents sent by express, the discrimination against the small towns by the express companies has been forcibly brought to the attention of the legislators. Of course there are a great many among the more in-fluential of these gentlemen who are never troubled about express charges. They are well taken care of in the way of franks by the corporation, and consequently are never called upon to go into their pockets for the freight bills on their packages, but there are others not so fortunate who found

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